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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/061,479	02/01/2002	Daryl Carvis Cromer	RPS9 2001 0071	3714
7590	11/02/2005			EXAMINER
IBM Corporation Personal Systems Group Legal Dept. Dept. 9CCA/Bldg. 002-2 P.O. Box 12195 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709			KOROBOV, VITALI A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2155	
			DATE MAILED: 11/02/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/061,479	CROMER ET AL.
	Examiner Vitali Korobov	Art Unit 2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 August 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-18,29-34 and 45-50 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-18,29-34 and 45-50 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 08 August 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 08/12/2005.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

Response to Amendment

1. This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed on 08/08/2005.

Claims 6, and 8 were amended. Claims 1-18, 29-34 and 45-50 are pending in this Office Action.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The Information Disclosure Statements as received on 08/12/2005 was considered.

Drawings

3. The objection to the drawings has been withdrawn in view of the new drawings submitted.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claim 1 – 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U. S. Patent 6590928 B1 by Haartsen (hereinafter Haartsen).

With respect to claim 1, Haartsen teaches a method for providing wireless data communication between an access point connected to a communication network (Col. 13, lines 64 – 65 – base station) and a remote mobile unit, out of range of direct wireless communication with said access point (Col. 14, lines 8 – 11), wherein said method comprises: a) establishing a path between said remote mobile unit and said access point, wherein said path includes one or more intermediate mobile units, wherein a first intermediate mobile unit among said intermediate mobile units communicates directly by radio with said access point (Col. 14, lines 11 – 14), and wherein pairs of mobile units adjacent one another along said path communicate directly with one another by radio (Col 8, lines 7 – 12, Fig. 6b); and b) sending data along said path between said remote mobile unit and said access point, wherein each said intermediate mobile unit in said path receives wirelessly transmitted data along said path in a first direction, and wherein each said intermediate mobile unit in said path then transmits said data to continue in said first direction along said path (Col. 8, lines 14 – 20, Fig. 6a, Fig. 6b).

With respect to claim 2, Haartsen teaches the method of claim 1, wherein step a) is preceded by determining that said remote mobile unit is out of range of direct wireless communication with said access point (Col 11, lines 28 – 50, 61 – 67 – paging of the recipient; of Col. 14, lines 6 – 11 – differentiation between in-range and out-of-range conditions).

With respect to claim 3, Haartsen teaches the method of claim 1, wherein step a) comprises: c) generating remote access request information, including an address identifying said remote mobile unit, within said remote mobile unit (Col. 6, lines 27 – 28); d) transmitting said remote access request information by radio from said remote mobile unit (Col. 6, lines 27 – 32); e) receiving said remote access request information by radio in each intermediate mobile unit in said path, adding an address identifying said intermediate mobile unit as a part of said path to said remote access request information, and then retransmitting said remote access request information by radio from said intermediate mobile unit (Col 4, lines 46 – 50, where slave units are intermediate mobile units that provide their addresses as parts of the path (configuration tree and topology information); f) receiving said remote access request information by radio in said access point (Col. 13, lines 61 – 65, where access point is a base station); g) generating remote access response information, including an address identifying said access point, within said access point (Col. 13, line 62 – recipient's address, clock and type of service); h) transmitting said remote access response information by radio from said access point (Col. 13, line 62 – base station responds); i) receiving said remote access response information by radio in each intermediate mobile unit in said path as said remote access information is transmitted from said access point to said remote mobile unit, wherein each intermediate mobile unit is identified as being within said path by said address identifying said intermediate mobile unit, and then retransmitting said remote access response information by radio from said intermediate mobile unit (Col. 4,

lines 46 – 50, whereby each unit is identified on the path by the topology and configuration tree information; See further Fig. 11 – retransmission along configuration tree 1105); j) receiving said remote access response information by radio in said remote mobile unit (Col. 4, lines 46 – 50 – receiving means); and k) storing said addresses identifying each said intermediate mobile unit in said path and said access point (Col. 4, lines 46 – 50 – configuration tree and topology information).

With respect to claim 4, Haartsen teaches the method of claim 3, wherein, within step e), said step of retransmitting said remote access request information is preceded by determining whether said intermediate mobile unit is within range to transmit data directly by radio to said access point and to receive data directly by radio from said access point, and said step of retransmitting said remote access request information directs said remote access request information to said access point if said intermediate mobile unit is within range to transmit data directly by radio to said access point and to receive data directly by radio from said access point (Col. 11, lines 61 – 67 – paging and attempting to connect).

With respect to claim 5, Haartsen teaches the method of claim 4, wherein, within step e), said step of determining whether said intermediate mobile unit is within range to transmit data directly by radio to said access point and to receive data directly by radio from said access point is preceded by determining that said intermediate mobile unit is not associated with said access point, and said step of retransmitting said remote access request information directs said remote access request information to said access point if said intermediate mobile unit is

determined to be associated with said access point (Col. 11, lines 41 – 47, synchronization of hop sequence phase per system clock of the master unit).

With respect to claim 6, Haartsen teaches the method of claim 2, further comprising the steps of: receiving remote access response information at said remote mobile unit, describing a plurality of paths described by addresses identifying said access point and said intermediate mobile units, and storing a path first received by said remote mobile unit within said remote mobile unit to describe said path for sending data in step b). (Fig. 11 illustrates the utilization of a connectivity tree to determine possible routes for making a connection).

With respect to claim 7, Haartsen teaches the method of claim 6, wherein one or more paths received by said remote mobile unit after said path first received are stored within said remote mobile unit to describe said path for sending data in step b) after a failure to receive data transmitted along said path first received. (Fig. 10, second connectivity tree 1001).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that

the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 8 – 18, 29 - 34 and 45 – 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Patent 6590928 B1 by Haartsen (hereinafter Haartsen), and further in view of U. S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0045435 A1 by Fantaske (hereinafter Fantaske)

With respect to claim 8, Haartsen teaches the method of claim 2, wherein step b) includes: generating data information within said remote mobile unit (Col. 6, lines 27 – 28); adding addresses, identifying each said intermediate mobile unit in said path and said access point, to said data information generated within said remote mobile unit (Col. 5, lines 15 – 20); transmitting said data information generated within said remote mobile unit by radio from said remote mobile unit (Fig. 11, transmission routes 1101, 1103, 1105); receiving said data information generated within said remote mobile unit by radio in each intermediate mobile unit in said path as said data information generated within said remote mobile unit is transmitted from said remote mobile unit to said access point (Col. 15, lines 38 – 45), wherein each said intermediate mobile unit is identified as being within said path by said address identifying said intermediate mobile unit (Col.

18, lines 6 – 10), and then retransmitting said data information generated within said remote mobile unit by radio (Units 10, 1, 4, 6 along transmission route 1105 on Fig. 11 are mobile units communicating via radio); and receiving said data information generated within said remote mobile unit by radio in said access point (Col. 13, lines 60 – 65); Haarsen does not explicitly teach the last two limitations of claim 8. Fantaske teaches deleting the addresses, identifying each said intermediate mobile unit in said path and said access point, from said data information generated within said remote mobile unit (§0075, lines 1 – 6, removal of the frame header); and sending said data information generated within said remote mobile unit along said communication network from said access point (§0075, lines 1 – 6).

With respect to claim 9, the Haartsen/Fantaske combination teaches the method of claim 8, wherein step b) additionally includes: receiving data information from said communication network, addressed to said remote mobile unit, at said access point (§0083, lines 1 – 4); adding said addresses, identifying each said intermediate mobile unit in said path and said access point, to said data information received from said communication network (§0083, lines 4 – 11); transmitting said data information received from said communication network by radio from said access point (§0083, lines 11 – 16); receiving said data information received from said communication network by radio in each intermediate mobile unit in said path as said data information received from said communication network is transmitted from said access point to said remote mobile unit, wherein each said intermediate mobile unit is identified as being

within said path by said address identifying said intermediate mobile unit (Col. 16, lines 44 – 47 – association of intermediate units with the connectivity tree), and then retransmitting said data information received from said communication network by radio; and receiving said data information received from said communication network by radio in said remote mobile unit (Haarsen, Fig. 11, transmission routes 1101, 1103, 1105, response data flow is not shown, but inherently present, since there would be no point establishing communications if there is never any response).

Haarsen and Fantaske are analogous art because they are both related to establishing communications between wired and wireless networks. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Haarsen with the teaching of Fantaske. A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Haarsen with the teaching of Fantaske in order to create a data communication system which is optimized for communications over wireless networks. (Fantaske, §0008).

Claims 10 – 12 are rejected in view of the above rejection of claims 1 – 9. Claims 10 – 12 are essentially the same as claims 1 - 9, except that said claims 10 – 12 set forth the invention as a system product rather than a method, as do claims 1 - 9.

With respect to claim 13, Haarsen teaches a mobile computing system comprising: a radio device; information storage; and a microprocessor (Col. 13, lines 64 – 65, laptop computer, known to comprise wireless cards, information

storage and a microprocessor) programmed to cause said mobile computing system to perform the steps of: a) determining whether said radio device is within range to transmit data to an access point and to receive data from said access point (Col. 13, 54-57, 61-65 – inquiry messages to base station, Col. 14, lines 1-8); Haartsen does not explicitly teach the limitation b) of claim 13. Fantaske teaches the limitation b), requesting association with said access point in response to the determining step a) (§0099, lines 7 to end of paragraph); c) transmitting remote access request frames through said radio device in response to the determining step a) (Fantaske, §0100, lines 1 – 4). Haartsen teaches the limitation d), storing in said information storage, in response to receiving first remote access response frames through said radio device, addresses of an access point and of intermediate computing systems providing a first path between said mobile computing system and said access point (Col. 13, lines 66 – 67 and col. 14, lines 1 – 5); the limitation e), adding said addresses of said access point and of said intermediate computing systems to data frames to be transmitted (Col. 15, lines 10 – 13); and f) transmitting said data frames through said radio device (Col. 15, lines 38 – 45).

With respect to claim 14, Haartsen/Fantaske combination teaches the mobile computing system of claim 13, wherein said microprocessor is programmed to cause said mobile computing system to perform the additional steps of: storing in a data structure within said information storage (Col. 5, lines 15 – 20), after step d) and in response to receiving additional remote access response frames, addresses of one or more access points and of intermediate

computing systems thereby providing a plurality of additional paths between said mobile computing system and said one or more access points (Haarsen, Fig. 11, plurality of transmission paths, 1101, 1103, 1105); examining received data frames to determine if a data transmission problem exists (Col. 18, lines 18 – 29, lines 61 – 63 – selecting an alternative route in case of transmission problems); and adding addresses forming a path in said plurality of additional paths stored in said data structure to said data frames to be transmitted when a data transmission problem exists (Col. 15, lines 10 – 13).

With respect to claim 15, Haartsen teaches the mobile computing system of claim 14, wherein said microprocessor is programmed to cause said mobile computing system to perform an additional step of repeating steps a) through f) in response to determining that a data transmission problem exists, and additionally in response to determining that all paths stored in said data structure have been used (Col. 18, lines 61 – 63, lines 66 – 67; col. 19, lines 1 – 5).

With respect to claim 16, Fantaske teaches the mobile computing system of claim 14, wherein a data transmission problem is determined to exist when a termination tag is detected as part of said received data frames (§0069 – message status identifiers – message tags).

With respect to claim 17, Haartsen/Fantaske combination teaches the mobile computing system of claim 13, wherein step a) includes: transmitting probe frames through said radio device (Haartsen, Col. 11, lines 61 – 64 – paging messages, col. 13, lines 54 – 57 – inquiry messages), and determining that said radio device is within range to transmit data to an access point

(Fantaske, §0063 – beacon frames and determination if the mobile unit is in range) and to receive data from said access point if response frames, transmitted from said access point in response to said probe frames, are received through said radio device within a predetermined time (Fantaske, §0078).

With respect to claim 18, Haartsen/Fantaske combination teaches the mobile computing system of claim 13, wherein step a) includes receiving beacon frames transmitted from an access point within a predetermined time (Fantaske, §0063 – lines 4 – 7, “beacon” frames are transmitted periodically).

Claims 29 – 34 are rejected since said claims encompass the same scope of the invention as that of the claims 13 - 18. Therefore, said claims 29 – 34 are rejected in view of and for the same reason as the claims 13 – 18, since claims 29 – 34 set forth the invention as a computer usable medium rather than a system, as do claims 13 – 18.

Claims 45 – 50 are rejected since said claims encompass the same scope of the invention as that of the claims 13 - 18. Therefore, said claims 45 – 50 are rejected in view of and for the same reason as the claims 13 – 18, since claims 29 – 34 set forth the invention as a computer data signal embodied in a carrier wave rather than a system, as do claims 13 – 18.

7. **Examiner's note:** Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicants' arguments filed 08/08/2005 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive.

The Applicants argue – ***"In the Applicants' invention, the access point is not a peer unit, but is rather a different and specialized device connected to the Internet, typically through a wired LAN. There is no mention within Haartsen about sending data through an access point."***

The Examiner respectfully submits that these statements do not specify what the "access point" is being compared to (i.e. different from what?). Even though connecting MU to an access point is regarded by the Applicants as "the key point of novelty in the Applicant's invention", neither the Claims or the Specifications provide any definition of the access point, other than stating in [0004] that it provides wireless mobile units (MUs) with an ability to connect to a conventional wired local area network (LAN) through a stationary access point (AP) connected to the LAN. There is nothing in the claims or the disclosure to distinguish access point from base station of Haartsen (Col. 13, line 65), which is defined by the "Newton's Telecom Dictionary" as "a fixed station used for communicating with mobile stations" which in Haartsen could comprise a printer, a laptop computer and the like (Col. 13, line 64-65). Therefore, the Examiner respectfully submits that Haartsen sending data through an access point as claimed by the Applicants.

The arguments by the Applicants regarding claims 1-7 are based on their assertion that Haartsen does not teach the functionality of the access point and

are found not persuasive under the same rationale as presented in the preceeding paragraph.

With respect to use of Fantaske as a reference for rejecting claims 8-18, 29-34 and 45-50, the Applicants argue – ***"There is no indication that radio communications would be established between the wireless terminal and the access point through an intermediate wireless terminal."***

The Examiner respectfully points out that Fantaske was not cited for establishing communications between the wireless terminal and the access point through an intermediate wireless terminal, but for the reasons stated in the above rejection of respective claims.

The Applicants argue - ***"Therefore, the Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has failed to establish a motive for combining the teachings of Haartsen and Fantaske, and that the motive for making such a combination resides, not in the prior art, but instead in the teachings of the Applicants' invention".***

The Examiner respectfully refers the Applicant to the paragraph following the rejection of claim 9 above, and to the previous office action (page 13), which clearly state that the motivation to combine Haartsen and Fantaske resides with Fantaske in §0008, and not in the teachings of the Applicants' invention.

Therefore, the Examiner respectfully submits that the citation of ACS Hosp. Sys., Inc. v. Montefiore Hosp. 221 USPQ 929, 932, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984) is irrelevant and instead refers the Applicants to *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991) and MPEP §2143 - §2143.03.

In light of the above, the Examiner finds the Applicants' arguments regarding claims 8-18, 29-34 and 45-50 not persuasive and the rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vitali Korobov whose telephone number is 571-272-7506. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Friday 8a.m. - 4:30p.m..

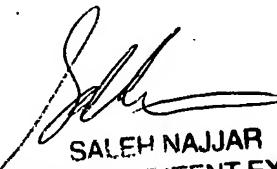
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571)272-4006. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Vitali Korobov
Examiner
Art Unit 2155

VAK
10/29/2005



SALEH NAJJAR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER